

## KANSAS LEADS.

### It Has the Largest Yield Per Acre; 17 Bushels.

Kansas Corn in Lowest Per Centage of Condition This Year; with Missouri the Highest—Potatoes and Buckwheat Getting Behind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12.—The report for wheat gives the state averages of the yield per acre, ranging from 6 to 22 bushels, and averaging 13 bushels. The averages of the principal wheat growing states are as follows: New York, 14.3; Ohio, 13.2; Indiana, 14; Illinois, 14.7; Wisconsin, 11.5; Minnesota, 11.7; Iowa, 11.5; Missouri, 12.1; Kansas, 17; Nebraska, 13.5; South Dakota, 12.5; North Dakota, 12.2. The October statistical returns of the department of agriculture make the general condition of corn 78.8 against 79.6 for the last month. The absence of frost has been favorable to ripening for late and immature areas. The temperature for the last week in September was especially beneficial. During the past ten years, there were years, 1885, 1887 and 1890 which reported a better condition in October, and made a yield of 20 to 22 bushels per acre. The range of yields for ten years has been from 10 to 62 bushels. The present condition indicates the yield to be below the average. The state averages for the commercial belt are as follows: Ohio, 80; Indiana, 77; Illinois, 71; Colorado, 77; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 70; Nebraska, 83. Only the figures of Ohio and Missouri are up to the general average. The average yield of oats is 64.4. The last report of the department was the lowest for years, the average being 64.4, against 78.9 this year. The average for the estimated state yield of 72 is 12.7 bushels. The condition of potatoes has declined during the past month from 74.6 to 67.7. The condition of buckwheat has declined since the last report from 18.89 to 18.85.

### Judge Paxon's Charges to the Grand Jury.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 12.—The unusual spectacle of the chief justice of the supreme court of the state sitting as a judge in the court of oyer and terminer of a county in the state, was witnessed by a large crowd in the criminal court room, when Chief Justice Paxon charged the grand jury as to what constitutes treason against the members of the Homestead strikers' advisory committee. His presence here in the case is because this is the first case of the kind in the state.

He detailed how the authority of the sheriff had been denied, the arrival of the Pinkertons, the riot following and finally the mobilization of state troops, adding: "We cannot have any sympathy with a man driven to desperation by hunger, as in the days of the French revolution, but we can have none for men receiving exceptionally high wages in resisting the law and resorting to violence and bloodshed in the association of imaginary rights and creating such vast expenses upon the taxpayers of the commonwealth. It was not a cry for bread to feed their famishing lips, resulting in a sudden outrage, with good provocation; it is a deliberate attempt by men without authority, to control others in the enforcement of their rights. The men had a right to refuse to work, and to persuade others to join them, but the moment they attempted to control the works and resorted to violence, they placed themselves outside the pale of the law.

If we were to concede the doctrine that the employer may dictate to his employee the terms of his employment, and upon the refusal of the latter to accede to them to take possession of his property and drive others away who are willing to work, we would have anarchy. No business can be conducted upon such a basis. The justice then defined as treason the organization of a large number of men in a common purpose to defy the law, resist officers and deprive any portion of their fellow-citizens of their rights under the constitution and laws. "It is a state of war," said he, "when a business plant has to be surrounded by the army of the state to protect it from unlawful violence at the hands of former employees. Every member of such associated government, whether it be a syndicate, company, or by what name it is called, if it participates in such usurpation, was engaged in defiance of the law and violation of the rights of other citizens, and has committed treason against the state.

"If you find from the evidence that the defendants have, or any of them has committed, participated or aided in any of the acts which I have defined to you as constituting the offense of treason it will be your sworn duty to find a true bill against the party or parties so offending."

### Mohler's Crop Report.

TOPEKA, October 13.—The following crop report has been issued by Secretary Mohler of the state board of agriculture:

The correspondents of this board on their final estimate place the average yield per acre of wheat, oats, rye and barley by belts, as follows, based upon yields reported by threshers.

**WINTER WHEAT.**  
Eastern belt (30 counties).....15.21 bushels  
Central belt (20 counties).....13.34 bushels  
Western belt (32 counties).....13.34 bushels  
The area of winter wheat, as returned by assessors for the eastern belt is 725,474 acres, for the central belt 2,596,810 acres, and for the western belt 497,729 acres.

Therefore, the total winter wheat product for the respective belts is as follows:  
Eastern belt.....11,329,913 bushels  
Central belt.....50,573,417 bushels  
Western belt.....6,132,650 bushels

Making a total winter wheat product of the state of 72,035,980 bushels, the average yield per acre of the state is 18.38 bushels.

Spring wheat averaged for the state 14.53 bushels per acre; aggregating 4,502,928 bushels.

The total aggregate wheat product for the state (winter and spring) on the final estimate is placed by our correspondents at 76,538,908 bushels.

It is too early for the final estimate of the corn crop of Kansas, but our correspondents place the probable yield per acre of this cereal for the entire state at 25 bushels.

The average yield per acre applied to the corn area of the state (5,603,538 acres) would give a total corn product of 140,039,929 bushels.

### The Naval Parade.

The naval parade in New York harbor formed in Gravesend bay. Scores of gaily decorated yachts filled the harbor and all the vessels in port were decorated with bunting.

The parade was led by the United States squadron, under the command of Commodore Urban, and comprising the Philadelphia, the cruiser Atlanta, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, the dispatch boat Dolphin and the torpedo boat Cushing. The Italian ironclad Giovanni Bousan, and the French ironclad Jean Bart, were given positions of honor, or immediately behind the American squadron.

On board the Giovanni Bousan were Count Tignatelli, specially representing King Humbert and the Italian royal family, and General Nioxati, representing the government of Italy. The parade was divided into two sections, embracing the parade proper and the escorting fleet. In one were the ships of the line, and in the other the civilian contingent.

The ships of the United States fleet, with the visiting warships after forming in two lines, proceeded through the narrow, headed by the torpedo boat Cushing. As the ships passed by salutes were fired from the forts. The warships passed the two lines of merchantmen and most powerful vessels in the harbor of Governor's and Bedford's islands. The merchantmen fell in behind the warships, while the contingent of yachts fol-

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After the military pageant was over, the crowds directed their steps to Central park, where the Columbus monument was unveiled. Hardly had the last strains of the music died away from the neighborhood of the Columbus monument at the Fifty-ninth street entrance to Central Park, than New York and her half million or more visitors were again packed along, and about another line of parade and eager to witness another pageant. The scenes of the morning at the parade, on the grand stands, house tops and stoops, on windows and on balconies, were repeated. It seemed as if 50,000,000 instead of 50,000 people had gathered to watch the last great sight of the three days' series of events, celebrating the discovery of America.

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After the military pageant was over, the crowds directed their steps to Central park, where the Columbus monument was unveiled. Hardly had the last strains of the music died away from the neighborhood of the Columbus monument at the Fifty-ninth street entrance to Central Park, than New York and her half million or more visitors were again packed along, and about another line of parade and eager to witness another pageant. The scenes of the morning at the parade, on the grand stands, house tops and stoops, on windows and on balconies, were repeated. It seemed as if 50,000,000 instead of 50,000 people had gathered to watch the last great sight of the three days' series of events, celebrating the discovery of America.

The parade was remarkable from the fact that it was the wonderful showing of the light and electricity could be put to, as power and as a light.

First came the platoon of mounted police, followed by the body of bicyclists, 1,000 strong, each bearing a flag and lantern and led by Champion Zimmerman. After the wheelmen came twelve herds, mounted on white steeds, and preceding Colonel John G. Garnett, grand marshal, and his aides. Following the grand marshal came the twenty historical cars, or floats. The last float was "A Car of Electricity." This masterpiece was a giant monster's head, filled with electric lights. By lines of miniature incandescent lights a winged woman reined in the monster. Thirty beautiful young girls in metallic costumes stood on a revolving disc and reflected the thousands of lights on the float. A giant monster's head, filled with electric lights. It is safe to say such a magnificent float had never before been seen, and the applause with which it was greeted showed it was appreciated.

Indians to the number of 5,000 closed up the parade.

### A Train Robbery Near Coffeyville.